LATEST DATES.

York	may 5	Liverpool	april 4
Orleans	may 5	London	april 4
delphia	may 6	Havre	march 25
ston	may 4	Bremen	march 20
ington	may 1	Rotterdam	march 20
	april 10	Madrid	march 18
	april 27	Cadiz	march 10
Cruz	april 8	Havana	april 6
		Matanzas	april 6

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

50 bales Mississippi.....9 a 9
100 do Louisiana prices not transpired.

219

REMARKS.

Business remains in the same dull, inactive and unsatisfactory state as it has been for some time past; very little has effected except for immediate wants. Confidence seems to be nearly destroyed; consequently sales must be small, as there is not sufficient money in the hands of those willing to enter the market to any extent.

We hear that a considerable amount of money was paid in the latter part of the week at the rate of 12 per cent per annum; but a mortgage, besides what was the good endorsers was required, and should cost us even come forward on those terms, it would be at the community, and we think more particularly themselves, as none seem to evince any disposition to invest their funds in stocks, unless notes without other security are not looked at; and there is no difficulty in disposing of funds at the above rate, with ample security, both by names and mortgage.

We have advices from Liverpool to April 4th and Havre to March 25th, but do not discover any material change in the cotton market to either place. Previous accounts, however, we should judge them more unfavorable, both from the accumulation of stock and languid state of the market.

Our affairs appear to be in quite as deranged a state in this country, particularly in Liverpool and Havre, arrival from these brings accounts of new failures, some for large amounts, and all we hear of are in some way unguarded in the extent, which is much more consequently felt at this country. It is to be regretted that it appears to have been so; New York, which has caused a number of failures and stoppages.

Sugar.—Transactions in this article are as limited as are scarcely worthy of note, the sales a trifle up to last week; we have to follow, 1 hhds Mississippi at 8½c, 79 at 8, 278 at 8, 50 at 9a10—96 Louisiana at 10½, 46 at 11½, 716 at 9½a9¾; 163 Porto Rico not transpired—also at 8½—150 Arkansas at 6¾.

Exports to this time amount to 174,870 bales, the same period last season 247,490, making a deficit of 127,380 bales, and the total to this time 1,338 bales of the total of last season to the port, and now a stock on hand of about 80,000

Though the sales we hear of are so small, ship continue to be made to a considerable extent, 17 bales has been cleared this week, and within the five weeks 61,635, and at the same time have heard of sales but of about 13,000.

Flour.—Very few transactions in this article.—Look on hand is of a very inferior quality, which is wanted, and it likewise participates of the general state of business.

Corn.—The sales continue small, and principally for immediate wants; the demand is principally in the way of barter, which is the case with a lot of other articles.

Pork.—This article is looking up, particularly for mid sound, which we quote at 50 a 52½ cents per barrel, and we hear of some sales at 55 cents for cents for some time back has been small, and they not be more plentiful, the price will no lower.

Rice.—There has been but very little variation in price of flour for some weeks past. We continue $5 75 a 6 per bbl, at which prices from 4 to 5 have been sold during the week.

Provisions.—The fore part of the week considerable sales were made of pork at our quotations, bacon hard; the sale of both articles have been more so than for some weeks past.

Bacon.—Turks Island is scarce, there has been no sale for some time past; Liverpool, there is none and holders are asking and obtaining higher

Lard.—We quote to Liverpool 3d, to Havre 1½ and very dull; we hear of no vessel being taken some days, and we think there is a probability of further decline, judging from the number of vessels offering, and the small purchases of cotton and

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

		$ C.	$ C.
Cotton.—Good & Fine	per lb		
Good Fair	do		
Fair	do		
Middling	do	0 44	
Ordinary	do	0 34	
Tobacco.—Firstquality	lb	0 4	0 44
Second	do	0 34	0 31
Crosscut	do	0 3	0 32
Cuba	do	0 22	0 28
Cordage.—New Orleans	do	0 54	0 6
Cuba—white	do	0 7	0 71
brown	do	0 7	0 71
Molasses	per gal	0 25	0 28
Bagging.—Western	per yd		0 25
Dundee	do	20	0 22
Rope	per lb		0 114
Flour.—Western	per bbl	50	0 04
Liverpool	do	0 00	0 00
Scotch	do		
Candles.—Sperm, N Bedford	pr lb	0 35	0 36
" Nantucket	lb	0 344	0 35
Tallow	do	0 18	0 20
Coffee.—Cuba	pardos	0 9	0 11
Brazil	do	0 114	0 19
St Domingo	do	0 10½	0 10½
Flour	per bbl	5 75	6 00
Fruit.—Raisins	per bbl	1 50	2 00
"	half box		
"	quarter box		
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 10	0 13
" hard do	do	0 7	
Fish.—Cod, scaled	per box	1 25	0 00
Herring, per box		0 95	0 00
Herring, (D.Salt) per bbl		3 00	3 25
(Pickled)	do	6 00	6 25
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	11 00	00 00
" No 2	do	10 50	00 00
" No 3	do	7 00	0 00
Grain.—Corn in ear	per bbl	1 60	1 12
" shelled	per bushel	60	65
Grass.—per bush		0 50	0 00
Beans	per bbl		3 50
Hides.—Le & Mas	per 100 lb	1 25	1 50
Mexican	do	0 11	0 12
Buenos Ayres	do	0 11	0 114
Lead.—Pig	per 100 lb	0 51	0 00
Bar	per lb		9
Lime.—Western	per bbl		
Thomastown	do	2 00	0 00
Provisions.—Pork.—Mess	per bbl	14 50	15 00
Prime	do	9 50	10 00
Prime Clear	do	19 00	00 00
Mess	do	16 50	17 00
Prime	do	13 50	14 00
Hog round	do	5 75	6
Bacon.—Hams	per lb	0 8	0 9
Canvassed	do	0 10	0 11
Sides	do	0 9	0 9
Shoulders	do	0 54	0 61
Hog round	do	0 7	0 8
Lard	do	0 7	0 74
Beef.—Northern	do	0 28	0 31
Western do	do	0 10	0 124
Carolina	per 100 lb	4 00	4 25
Pickled Pigs	per dozen	2 25	
Tallow	per lb	0 7	0 8
Liverpool blown	per sack	1 50	1 75
Ground	per sack	1 25	1 50
Salt	per bush	0 0	
Spirits.—New French, 4th pr per gal		1 25	1 624
American, 1st proof		0 58	0 62
New Orleans, 1st proof		45	
Jamaica		2 25	
Northern		0 46	
Holland		1 25	
Amerosa		65	70
Whiskey.—Common		26	27
Rectified		28	29

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool, cotton per lb 5/32d
Do ships in U S, cotton, per lb 11c
Liverpool per hhds from the coast ..... 37 a 37 6
Havre from the city ..... 5 a 5½
Havre per bbl 44

EXPORTS.
Of Cotton and Tobacco.

EXPORTED TO	This week.	Previous week.	Total.	Total last year.	Total previous year.	Since 1st October 1836.	Total last year.	Total previous year.
New York	5,084	3,000	8,084	3,000	3,000	109,648	229,713	94,968
Boston	1,000		1,000			11,000	11,000	1,000
New Orleans	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to Atlantic Ports	7,084	3,000	10,084	4,000	4,000	121,648	241,713	95,968
Other Foreign Ports	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to Foreign Ports	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to Boston	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to Philadelphia	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to Baltimore	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to Foreign Ports	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to French Ports	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other French Ports	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to British Ports	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to Foreign Ports	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to Boston	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to Philadelphia	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to Baltimore	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total to Foreign Ports	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK May 4.

Annual Fives, 1846		100
Stock United States Bank		104
do	do	103¾
do	do	103
do	do	103
	PHILADELPHIA, May 4.	
Stock U S B	Monday flat	103
do	do	109
do	do	109
do	Monday flat	108
do	do	108
Stock N O Gas Co		7

BALTIMORE, May 5.

The scarcity of money affects all branches of business, and transactions generally speaking, are unusually limited. The Banks discount but a comparatively limited portion of the paper offered, and that money is not obtained as readily as heretofore.

Wheat per Flour—We hear of no sales from the wagon; by retail, at 5 per bbl. The wagon price is from 5 to 5.25.

Wheat—A few hundred bbls extra flour sold at 5.25, full. We hear of no sales of standard or family flour, nominally, at 5. The demand is very limited, and it will require very low prices of manufacturers for the remainder of the City mill, which, the accounts of the last advices, is the present decided preference of the consumers.

Susquehanna Flour—Small sales are selling at 5

The inspections for the week, ending Monday evening, comprise the following kinds viz:

Howard street	50
City Mills	50
Susquehanna	50
Total	150

Besides 187 barrels Rye Flour, and 1 Corn Meal.

Tobacco.—A sale of another 100 hogsheads of Ohio at 3 cents.

Provisions.—Attention on Tuesday 30 hhds. Bacon were sold at 8¾ a 9 cents, and at another 100 hhds Cuba were sold at 9¾ a 9¾ cts. We quote Ohio Ornaments at 8 cts, and bbls at 40 cts.

Previous. The stock of all descriptions is very low, the sales of pork and pork are limited, and operations hardly supported. During the week, the sales of bacon, assorted, was sold at 7½ cts, 60 and 70 cts, and 71 cash, and middling, at 6 cts. A large portion of what is now on hand is limited as higher prices are beginning to be more in the firm. The inspections of the week comprise 24 bbls and 31 half bbls beef, 1 kegs butter, and 270 kegs lard.

Sugar. At auction on Tuesday 201 hhds Porto Rico were sold at 6 a 8¾; 37 hhds at 8 50; 100 hhds at 9 25 a 7 50; and 45 hhds New Orleans at 5 30 a 5 50. Yesterday at auction, 75 hhd New Orleans were sold at 9 45 a 9 60.

Spirits. We quote New England rum in hhds at 28 cts, and in bbls at 37 cts. At auction on Tuesday, 75 half pipes and 85 quarter pipes brandy, part of the brands of Otard, Hennessy, and A. Seignette, and part of Champagne, were sold at 1 25 a 91 81½ per gallon. Apple brandy is quoted, nominally, at the same rates as whiskey.

Tobacco. The demand for Maryland tobacco is extremely limited, and the few transactions that have taken place were generally at prices below former rates. Shippers seem unwilling to buy except at a reduction from quotations. It is not probable that the market will become settled until money matters are easier. Ohio is in good request. There were inspected this week 255 hhds Maryland; 51 hhds Ohio; 29 hhds Virginia; and 36 hhds Kentucky—total 479 hhds.

Whiskey. The market is extremely dull, and the few sales making are mostly by retail. There are no sales of bbls reported, and we are unable to quote a price for them. Some sales of Susquehanna bbls have been made at less than 30 cents for cash. In Howard street, the wagon price of bbls is 30 cents, but very little is the principal part of receipts is put into store for better prices. Retail sales of bbls are making from stores at 32 a 37 cents. The inspections of the week comprise 94 hhds and 239 bbls; of which 89 hhds were from the Susquehanna.

ALEXANDRIA, May 4.

Flour—We continue our quotation 7 from wagons; 8,500 in store.

GEORGETOWN, May 3.

Flour—We have no transactions to notice since our last report. There is but a few arrivals and prices must be considered nominal. We still quote at 8,25 to 8,50.

NEW YORK, May 5.

Stocks yesterday fell further; they have been U S bank stock tumbled down to 105, being as low as it has been during any period of the financial war with the government. Other stocks have fallen 4 to 6 per cent since Wednesday. Failures also increase: On Wednesday, 37 houses, large and small, in all branches of trade, came down by the run. As yet they are principally jobbers and foreign merchants. We have also to record the fall of 12 or 15 merchants yesterday, among which was the old firm of J W. Leavitt & Co, Pearl street. Their assets are $1,000,000—their liabilities $300,000, and $120,000, part of which are in funds in the south, and cannot be got, was what they fell for. The banks could not, or would not aid them. The other houses are in a like condition.

On further inquiry we learn that one of the chief causes, if not the principal one, of the failure of Reynes & Co. grew out of the return of southern drafts which they had received for collection in exchange for their own notes. This is the same species of business which we expressed ourselves a great extent by the failures of Joseph and St John. The failures have and seem to have been so immense, that Nevins & Co. could not stand it longer, so they had to give way before the American.

Uncurrent money of all kinds is beginning again to be refused in the city. The Safety Fund notes are generally unsolvent and irredeemable. If these banks do not make awakening, one and all, to redeem their notes, at reasonable rates, it would be a merciful infliction of Providence if the untold turn their spade into dirt, send the Bank Commissioners to the deserts of Arabia, and break all the banks up, from one end of the Erie canal to the other. No one will take these notes, for they are useless in paying debts.

Rents are tolerably reasonable, and plenty of houses, particularly stores, are up for tenants. There is a great delineation in the payment of the last quarter's rents. There will be more in the next, it is probable that the high rents of houses taken in February, will break up hundreds of houses before the next term day arrives. For the next year there will be deficiency in rents of 30 to 50 per cent at least. There has been no spring trade. People are living from hand to mouth. In consequence of this prospect, many who continued to pay their last year's rents will come sadly off during the coming year. Landlords may as well take warning in time. When, in February last, they advanced the rents, we told them they were taking "the insane root." We few sell them, one and all, to prepare for the year 1837 and '38. They must submit to a dead loss of 25 per cent on their present rents. No tenant who has to depend on the current business of the year can pay the present rents.

Wages of labor are now nominal. Plenty of laborers can be got for $1 per day. The journeymen and work people, thrown out of employment, are very numerous, and very much depressed in mind. There will be no more riots or outbreaks this summer. No rush things will probably take place in the face of a falling market, and depressed trade. They think more of filling their bellies than kicking up riots.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1837.

A meeting has been held in Mobile presided by Col John H Hogan, at which resolutions were passed recommending a suspension of specie payments on behalf of the banks. These resolutions produce a great deal of opposition, and doubts were entertained whether they were carried by a majority of those present, albeit it was decided by the chairman. Immediately after the adjournment of the friends of this measure, the non-contents held a meeting of their own at which a gentleman of popularity and influence presided. Counter resolutions were adopted of the most decisive character, stating the inexpediency of the steps proposed and declaring that if the banks complied with the recommendations they would be guilty of a forfeiture of their charters, authorizing the legislature to demand that forfeiture should they do so.

A run was after wards made on the banks, and a considerable excitement prevailed, the particulars of which we have not obtained with sufficient accuracy to detail them.

Mexican Account of the Capture of the General Urrea.

The following account of the capture of the General Urrea by the U S sloop of war Natchez, Commander Morvine, has been communicated to us by a Mexican officer, an eye witness to the whole affair, who has just arrived from Pensacola with despatches to the Mexican Consul in this city. He informs us that on the faith of this statement, Commodore Dallas has released the General Urrea. Preparing our readers to make the allowance which naturally will suggest themselves in perusing these details, we have complied with the author's wish to give them publicity, believing that they may tend, by a comparison with the statement which Captain Marvine may deem it his duty to make, to the formation of an accurate opinion upon the subject. It is to be hoped that the mildness evinced by Commodore Dallas in treating the late outrage, and the known moderation and wisdom of Bustamente, may lead to a pacific termination of the existing difficulties:

Circumstances attending the affair between the Mexican brig of war General Urrea and the U S. sloop of war Natchez, at anchor off the Brazos St Jago.

The Mexican squadron, composed of the brigs Libertador, Vencedor, Gen. Terán and Gen. Urrea, met with and communicated on the 1st of April in lat. 29 81, and long. 88 13.5, in the meridian of Cadiz, with the schr Champion from New Orleans, bound for Matagorda, loaded with arms, provisions and other merchandise. The commanders of all of said vessels being called on board of the Libertador, held a council which lasted from 8 o'clock in the evening until midnight; the treaty with the two nations was examined, and after deliberation it was resolved that the schooner be sent to Matamoras; that she be delivered up to the Captain, and that the cargo be detained until the government decide whether it be confiscated or not. Of the 13 passengers 6 were put on board of the General Urrea, and the balance remained in the schooner with the captain and his crew. On the 2d at 3 o'clock in the morning 6 soldiers and 3 seamen were sent from the Libertador with rations, and express orders were given by the commander of the squadron to the officer commanding the prize not to touch any thing belonging to the schooner; so as to avoid any claims that might hereafter be made, an order which was faithfully obeyed. At 10 o'clock, Capt. Doyle had the hatchways sealed, and at 4 o'clock P. M. the schooner got under way escorted by the Urrea. On the 5th she anchored off the Bar at the Brazos de St Jago, being unable to get over it, and remained there until the 7th, when she crossed it. On the same day, the Louisiana came to the same anchorage bound for Matagorda, Texas, from New Orleans, having been taken by the squadron, and under the convoyance of his officer. She was also unable to cross the bar by reason of the violence of the waves.

On the 8th the Corvette Nachez appeared. The Urrea hoisted her flag, and ordered the Champion to hoist hers (the American.) The Corvette approached towards the anchorage, and sent a boat to the Urrea with some letters from the Commandant of Marine at Vera Cruz to the address of the Commander of the Squadron. As soon as the boat returned she, (the sloop) sailed for the Louisiana, and immediately after, was by the Natchez anchored near the canoe of the Urrea, with just before upon said lighted matches, prepared to fire. Shortly after this, an order was sent for the Captain of the Louisiana, and the wilderness of the seamen and soldiers on board of that vessel, stating that man would be sent from the Natchez.

The commander of the Urrea thereupon sent an officer on board of the Corvette, representing that he was not the capturer of the schooner, and could not depart from the orders he had received from the commander of the squadron, and that he was responsible for all the hostile acts that he might commit against that vessel. The commander of the Corvette answered by requesting that the clearance of the vessel might be shown him and was told, that on the day of her arrival it was sent to General Bravo; but that he could either directly or thro' the medium of his Consul obtain what he asked for. During this interval the same boat, belonging to the Corvette, transported the Mexican soldiers and seamen on board of the Urrea, placing in their stead seamen belonging to the Natchez.

On the 9th, eight o'clock in the evening the Corvette got under way with the Louisiana in tow directing her course N E. On the 10th at 11 o'clock in the morning she ordered herself within half a gun shot of the Urrea, and immediately afterwards sent a boat ashore, which returned on its way and landed an officer (the legal of the Urrea charged with forbidding the Colonel commander of that vessel to make sail, under the penalty of being fired into. The Commander of the Urrea remonstrated at such a proceeding on the part of a friendly nation did not know what to think, but intimated the Captain of the Port of Brazos St Jago of the circumstances in writing. At 5 o'clock in the evening, the boat returned with the secretary of the Ambassador Ordenaud on board. These gentlemen were requested to remain on the Corvette 4 days, by reason of the bad weather. On the 13th they went on shore, and on the same day the Commander of the Corvette passed a communication to the Captain of the Port and informed him that, albeit the schooner Champion and Louisiana had been illegally captured, they had been piratically captured, and that all free communication were thus effected with the Champion, lying in the Port of Brazos St Jago, he would make the brig General Urrea responsible, which was immediately under the flag of his gun. The same boat which carried this message stopped on her way to the shore, and signified to the commander of the Urrea that he must not hoist sail, and that if he did he should be fired upon. The Commander of the port replied that he had orders from the Mexican Brave not to permit any communication with the Corvette, but that the Commander of the Natchez, could very easily, having in Consul at Matamoras representing his nation, obtain what he asked for; and that as for intimidation to make the General Urrea responsible, he (the Captain) was aware of the responsibilities he incurred by insulting the flag of a vessel of war belonging to a friendly power. That besides, this, there were three vessels ready to sail for New Orleans; and that the policy dictated to them by his caprice would cause great prejudice to the interests of the merchants trading between that place and Matamoras. On the 16th the Urrea, put up her sails to depart, at half past eight o'clock, the Natchez sent a boat to inform her that if she attempted to get under way, she would be sunk, the Urrea informed the Captain of the port of this message: and at 3 o'clock P M. the same officer who had been on board in the morning, signified to the Commander of the Urrea to lower his flag and pendant, or he would be fired upon. The commander of the Urrea replied, that until he was fired upon he would not pull down his flag. The answer was negative conveyed back to the Commander of the Natchez than a shot fire was opened upon the Urrea. The Urrea with 4 pieces of 8 and a pounder of 12, being unable to contend against 18 24 pieces, and a heavy firing from the decks with grape, shot, fowarder, fire, &c. &c. &c. was only when the American flag was seen floating over the Urrea that the fire and musketry Bravo opened a fire, but the distance was so great that none of the bullets struck the Corvette. The Commander of the Corvette wishing to hand the crew of the Urrea, it was thought safe as that he intended to make an attack on the coast: and, the fire from the fort was directed towards the 4 boats transporting them, when a ballstruck an American schooner which was moored immediately in the direction of the embarcations. The crew of the Urrea returned on board of her and the Natchez made sail.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

It is a pity that amid the variety of subjects on which the legislature of this state has been exercised, that of imprisonment for debt has been omitted. It seems of those concerns which have been handed down to us from antiquity, from ancient times and revived according to the then existing standard, and whose proficiency in the arts has never been equalled by any modern project, but who nevertheless tolerated the ferocious and sanguinary exhibition of fights by gladiators, and other atrocities which it pains a modern reader to think of. The cruelty of the Roman laws with respect to bank ruptcy is almost too shocking to be told. According to the Twelve Tables a creditor might seize an insolvent debtor, and, after certain previous formalities, might cut his body in pieces and take a portion according to the amount of his debt. Those creditors to whom this measure would appear too atrocious, might subject their debtor to chains, stripes and hard labour: they might sell him, his wife and children into slavery, (ceus Tiberius, that is, sold the Tyber from the Roman savage code which gives the power to creditors to deprive the modern practice of imprisonment for debt.

The policy of this practice is more than questionable. If a man be in insolvent circumstances and unfold his situation to his creditors, and refrain from incurring further debts after his circumstances are known, it seems to us, that, surrendering his property for the benefit of his creditors, he has done all that can be required from him. If he be guilty of concealing his property, or of making a false statement in order to deceive his creditors, let him be liable to severe pains and penalties but where this is not proved against him, the creditor should have no authority to seize his person or control his liberty.

We are persuaded that if imprisonment for debt were abolished, it would place those who are in the habit of giving credit in a better situation than they are. The idea of being able to visit a delinquent debtor with the calamity of imprisonment undoubtedly has some influence in prompting men to give credit where otherwise it would be denied, but if the power of imprisoning him in a jail were taken away, credit would not be given but where it was deserved, and where it could be given with safety. If a man trusted his money or goods to other hands, it would be at his own risk, and if he came out a loser, it would be his misfortune. But because his debtor has been prevented by unforeseen disasters from meeting his obligation, it is a gross and unnatural injustice to clothe the creditor with power to cleave down his person of freedom. The security given to the creditor by the ultimate resort to imprisonment is vague and delusive—a much better security would be dependence on his own foresight and sagacity; these are sufficient to preserve him from difficulty and loss, and when they are not sufficient, he may rely upon it, that it is time for him to give up business. To go one step further, we doubt the right, independently of all laws, that is assumed of depriving a man of his liberty when he is charged with no crime. It is contrary to the letter of every enlighted code to inflict punishment where no guilt is imputed, and we may justly question the right of any power in the state to delegate that authority to an individual which it is forbidden itself to exercise.

We observe in a late English paper that this subject has been brought before the House of Commons by the Attorney General in a spirit and with a wisdom worthy of the representative of a great, humane and civilized nation. The bill which he introduced appears to have been framed after long and mature reflection, as it was substitute for one previously offered. The new bill consequently contains all the amendments and improvements to be derived from prolonged consideration. Several parts of the old bill are omitted and others altered. The first great object of the new bill is to give the creditor all the security that can possibly be had without infringing upon personal liberty. It gives the sheriff authority to seize on the money, the bills, the bonds, the deeds, the bonds, the funded property, the copy hold and freehold property of the debtor. A judgment into be a charge on any land, and in order that if after twelve months the debts should not be paid, the party holding the judgment having the same remedy against the land as if he held a mortgage on it. With this power over his property, the creditor has no power over the person of his debtor except in cases of fraud. Whenever a creditor shall swear that he has reasonable cause to believe that his debtor is about to abscond from the country with a view of defrauding his creditors, the power of arresting his person remains as before. After judgment is obtained, the debtor is required within a certain time to pay his debt or to give an account of his property. If that account shall be unsatisfactory, the debtor shall have an opportunity to explanation before the commissioner, but it be found that he has not honestly disclosed the amount of his property or refused to surrender it for the benefit of his creditors, he is liable to a strict imprisonment—not, as at present, to mock imprisonment, which does not prevent him from living in the greatest luxury in a handsome house—he is to be kept in solitary cheerless confinement in safe and close custody. These are the principal features of this very important bill, which forms a new era in British legislation on matters connected with commerce.

The attorney general and he thought it would prove unusually beneficial to the debtor and the creditor. The provisions are to be carried into effect within a radius of forty miles round London by the commissioners of bankruptcy. In other cases the court of review will be empowered to appoint a commissioner to examine the debtor and do justice between him and his creditors. The title of the bill is as follows: "A bill to extend the remedy of creditors against the property of debtors, and to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud."

A similar law would be worthy of the enlightened and liberal legislation for which Louisiana is renowned among her sister states. Some of our friends in the General Assembly will have an opportunity next winter of immortalizing themselves by introducing, supporting and urging through the forms of both houses a bill of this kind. In truth the next session of the legislature will be remarkable in the annals of the country, for the importance of the topics that will be discussed, and the measures of vital importance that will be adopted.

[FROM THE BEE.]
SPECIE CIRCULAR.

Repeal the specie circular! It cannot be done—Congress has not the power to do it effectually. Are not the receivers of monies for public lands because able to the treasury in dollars? Suppose Congress should say the necessary circular is repealed, and in consequence the receivers should receive and tender on their payment of broken notes to pay for public lands should the tender be accepted? No! Will Congress, which Congress make a bank notes a legal tender for public lands? Congress must leave to the receivers the power to discriminate between the notes which would be offered. Congress must leave the receiver to judge of the quality of the notes offered to him and on the strength of this necessary discretion, the receiver may conclude to refuse all bank notes, as doubting the stability of all. Should Congress make bank notes a legal tender from the receivers to the treasury, it would open the door to innumerable frauds. The receivers might get good notes, but buy bad ones at an immense discount—and pay the paper to the treasury. What a tempting one would this be. As long as bank notes are not a legal tender to the treasury, receivers may, they no doubt will be from to refuse bank notes in pay for lands, and the people may appeal to the receivers to be indulgent on account of inevitably make such a refusal.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

New York, May 5, 1837—1 o'clock.

The Mechanics Bank was open yesterday, till 6 o'clock, to receive money, and, also, this morning at 8—the bank earlier than usual, but a run has entirely ceased. The whole amount asked for, may reasonably amount to about. Money was easier yesterday, and, it is the fault of such proceedings on the part of the holders.

We omitted yesterday to state that Mr John Leonard, new Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, left Baltimore in the morning.

Stocks have fallen greatly to day. U. S. Bank stock is quoted at 105 on cent yesterday stood at 106—State Bank is 75.

The failures yesterday were fearful—and to day!—but why anticipate?

NEW YORK, May 5.

From South America.

We learn by an arrival at this port yesterday that all communications, whether commercial, pecuniary, or otherwise, between the inhabitants of the Argentine Confederation, and those of Peru and Bolivia, is closed.

In consequence, no one can be permitted to pass from the Argentine territory to the Bolivian or Peruvian; but if the same time, those who may emigrate from those two Republics, being persons of good character and conduct, will be well received in the Argentine Republic.

This is officially declared at Buenos Ayres by the government, and any infringement of the interdiction will be punished as treason.

Chili and Peru.

By the same arrival we learn also that the Government of Chili has declared war against Peru, for the following causes:

1. General Aldipes Santa Cruz, President of the Republic of Peru, by his unjust usurpation of the sovereignty of Peru, threatens the independence of the other South American Republics.

2. The Peruvian Government, placed as it is under the influence of Gen. Santa Cruz, has consented, in the midst of peace, to the invasion of the Chilian territory by armed troops of the Peruvian Republic, for the purpose of introducing discord and civil war in Chili.

3. Gen. Santa Cruz has, in the person of a public Minister of the Chilian nation, violated national rights.

The president is authorized to send from the territory of the Republic, the forces he may deem necessary for the purpose of the war.

Fire and Loss of Life—A night of two since, a wooden building in Brighton took fire, while the family were asleep. It was nearly enveloped in flames when one of the members awoke, aroused the others, and barely made her escape through a window. A child, of 8 years old, who had escaped with her, in her fright ran back into the house crying for her mother. Her father proceeded after her, and before he succeeded in overtaking her, they were both enveloped in the flames, and both perished. We learn the unfortunate family were Demarest.—Rochester Democrat.

Obstructing Railroads—Two negroes were committed at New Brunswick on Thursday, for placing obstructions on the New Jersey Railroad between that place and Perth Town. The engineer discovered a "shoe" put on the iron rail by the fastening so called—lying on the rail or starting, and the train was several times stopped by similar discoveries of the same description. These two negroes, who were arrested upon some good grounds of suspicion, are examined, when they confessed their guilt, and apparently ignorant of the nature of their crime, remarked, that they wanted to see the locomotive blown up.—Newark Daily Adv.

Somnolency.—A Mr. Sidney, living about 5 miles south of this village, after leaving the tea table on Saturday the 8th ult sat down in a chair and fell asleep, she remained in that situation until the morning of the following day, when, on being roused from her slumbers, she stated that during the night, when they endeavoured to awake her, which, after resorting to every means in their power, was found to be impossible, and they were compelled to carry her to bed, she thought, she appeared apparently asleep, and until the 24th ult when she appeared to take some notice of what was passing in the room. We are informed that she appeared to sleep perfectly easy, and did not take any food during the time, which was six days.—Schenectady Republican.

Another New Rifle.—A new rifle has been invented in New Hampshire, called "Whittier's Spring Bullet Gun Rifle," which is said to rival Cochran's celebrated rifle. The cylinder revolves before the rifle, and not above it, as in Cochran's, and turns in a perpendicular instead of a horizontal direction. The cylinder revolves so rapidly that Cochran's, and with greater safety to the person using it.—Hampshire Gazette.

Council of the 3d Municipality.

Sitting of the 11th May, 1837.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Recorder having called the members to order, and the Secretary to call the roll, it appeared the following members were present, viz:

Messrs. Mudiamat, Feraud, Bertrand, Duplessis.

Absent—Messrs Marigny and Kishaw.

The minutes of the Secretary, Mr J R Vienne was appointed secretary pro tem.

The journals of the last sitting having been read and approved.

A letter from the Mayor dated 11th May was read, in which he transmitted a letter from Mr Mutoras Dumey, inventor of fire holders; these documents were referred to the committee on fires.

A letter was read from the same, in the date, containing some observations upon gutters in carry off water, and the opening of canals near Bons Enfants street. The letter was referred to the committee on improvements.

A second letter was read from the surveyor respecting a street planned by Mr Thompson, the contractor of the market in question. The contents of the letter was accompanied by a copy of the contract of Mr Thompson with the municipality; both documents were referred to the committee on Finance.

The secretary laid before the council a list of the relief records of the poor.

The summary exhibit of the treasurer was laid before the council, showing a balance of $3236,34 in the treasury.

On motion of Mr Feraud, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, that in the weekly account furnished each week by the treasurer, to be instructed to distinguish in the receipts between the sums arising from revenue and those from loans.

The committee on levees made a report, which report was ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for the next sitting.

The special committee charged with enquiring into the duties of the official printer for this municipality, made a report, which was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the next sitting.

On motion the council proceeded to the election of a collector of duties upon the breaking up of flats, rafts, &c.

Mr. Michel Corpus was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr Montamat the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, That the collector upon the demolition of flat boats, rafts, &c be authorized from and after the 1st June next be authorized to detain a commission of 10 per cent upon all the collections above mentioned as well as upon the levee duties upon the amberations designated in article 10 of the ordinance of the general council approved 3d June 1836, which may be moofed in that part of the 3d municipality comprised between the Independence street, and the town limit of said part.

Mr Feraud presented an ordinance for the cleaning of the streets, which was on motion referred to the committee on improvements.

On motion of Mr Duvignaud, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, That the surveyor be and is hereby authorized to have covered with lake sand by contract Columbia street from Champ Elysees to Bagatelle ess. and from Champs Elysees street to Marigny street, as far as the village of Bellevue, that is to say, from the level of the Lake at high water; and that said surveyor have six lamps placed as follows:

One at the corner of Columbia and Francois ess.

One at the corner of Union and Columbia.

One at the corner of Columbia and Bagatelle.

One at the corner of Columbia on the eastern side of Champs Elysees, and

One at the corner of Columbia and Marigny ess.

On motion of Mr Bertrand, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, That the recorder be and is hereby authorized to buy the lots of guitar stones as well as the material for paving that he may deem necessary for the surveyor, who shall sign the accounts, which to gether with his certificate shall be paid on the warrant of the mayor.

All resolutions contrary to the present be and they are hereby repealed.

On motion, the council adjourned to Thursday next, May 19, at 6 o'clock P. M.

A true copy. J. R. VIENNE, See'ry pro tem.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Hull, Paine, Cowes and a market. L H Gale.
Barque Dedalo, Bozotte, Coast of Africa, Dunant fils aine.
Brig Louise, Tudela, Havana, J Frate & Son.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Post Boy, Paulding, from the Fort, having in tow one ship and one brig: reports in the river ship Michigan and barque Colchester; also in the river bound up ships Caroline, George and Gloucester, sch Fama ashore at the English Turn.

Tow boat Pacific, Marks, from Johnson's plantation having in tow ship Hyacinth, Orleans.

Ship New Orleans, Dale, 32 days from New York, to master.

Ship Dromo, Devereaux, 18 days from Boston, to master.

Brig Franklin, Baxter, from Mobile, to master.

Steamboat Levant, Redfel, from Natchitoches, to master.

Steamboat Mazeppa, Sutton, from Mobile, to Tourne & Beckwith.

EXPORTS.

Cowes and a market—ship Hull—414 b do tobacco.
Coast of Africa—barque Dedalo—186 hhds tobacco, 10 boxes sperm candles.
Havana—brig Louise—37 bbls molasses, 116 hhds tobacco, 10 do apples, 84 hhds hams, 13 boxes hippings, 4 do nails.

IMPORTS.

Per ship New Orleans—tea, merchandize and mdse.
Per ship Dromo—mdse, &c.
Brig Franklin—lumber.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Dromo—J Bailey, J G Devereaux, W S